

REMARKS

Reconsideration and allowance of this application are respectfully requested. Claims 1-73, 84-88, 99-103, 114-118, 121-124, 127-130, and 133-136 are cancelled. Claims 74-83, 89-98, 104-113, 119-120, 125-126, and 131-132 remain in this application and, as amended herein, are submitted for the Examiner's reconsideration.

Claims 74, 89, and 104 have been amended to place the application in condition for allowance. Moreover, claims 78-83, 93-98, 108-113, 119, 125, and 131 have been amended solely to provide proper antecedence and to have the claims better conform to the requirements of U.S. practice. None of the amendments to claims 78-83, 93-98, 108-113, 119, 125, and 131 is intended to narrow the scope of any of these claims, and no new matter has been added by these amendments. It is therefore submitted that the present amendment should be entered.

In the Office Action, the Examiner rejected claims 74-118 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hishida (U.S. Patent No. 6,477,549) in view of Wang (U.S. Patent No. 6,675,385). Claims 84-88, 99-103, 114-118, 121-124, 127-130, and 133-136 are cancelled. It is submitted that the remaining claims are patentably distinguishable over the cited references.

The Hishida patent is concerned with editing an HTML document from a form that is suitable for display only by a personal computer or workstation into a form that is suitable for display by other devices, such as pagers or mobile telephones. A document processing system forms a transmission document by first generating style sheets for each type of device that may receive the transmission document and then incorporating the style sheets into the body of the HTML document. Each of the style sheets is written in a markup language and includes input and output information about a

specific device type. The first tag of each style sheet indicates the type of device for which it is intended. The transmission document is sent to a pager or mobile telephone, and the pager or mobile telephone reads the tags in the transmission document. When a given tag is a device tag, the pager or mobile telephone judges whether the device tag is the tag for that device. When the device tag is the appropriate device tag, the pager or mobile telephone then reads and analyzes the input and output information of the style sheet and the document body, and then the pager or mobile telephone creates and outputs display data. (See Figs. 3, 6, 7, 9, and 17-18; col. 2, lines 10-17 and 39-63; col. 9, lines 10-35 and 50-63; col. 10, lines 30-54; col. 11, lines 19-37; col. 12, lines 37-50; col. 16, line 40 - col. 17, line 10; and col. 17, line 51 - col. 18, line 30).

The Examiner acknowledges that Hishida does not disclose the decoding step called for in claim 74 but contents that Wang does. The Wang patent merely describes a settop box that receives electronic program guide (EPG) information in the form of HTML web pages and then uses a standard general purpose browser to format the EPG data for display on a TV receiver. (See Fig. 1; Abstract; and col. 3, lns. 47-55). The settop box therefore processes the EPG data in the same manner regardless of the type of display device that is connected to the settop box. Wang is not concerned with creating display data for a particular type of display device, the problem addressed by Hishida. Therefore, a person of ordinary skill in the relevant art would not find any suggestion or motivation to modify the teachings of Hishida using a reference that fails to address the problem solved by Hishida, such as the Wang patent.

Moreover, Hishida describes that the receiving device looks for a device tag as the first tag of the style sheet and then determines whether the device tag is designated for that

device. When the device tag is designated for that receiving device, the receiving device next determines whether the next tag is an output tag or an input tag. If the next tag is an output or input tag, the receiving device reads and parses the data that follows until a return code is reached and thus generates either display information or input information. (See Figs. 9-11). Therefore, the selection of the appropriate style sheet is *based solely on the device tag which does not contain any output or input data.*

The Examiner, however, argues that because "the invention of Hishida makes an effort to find the <DEVICE> tag so that the proper style sheet will be used for the proper device", Hishida therefore discloses selecting a particular style sheet based on output display attributes. However, the device tag *merely identifies a particular device. The device tag does not contain any format information* and thus cannot be considered a stored output display attribute. Also, the Wang patent does not remedy this deficiency.

Therefore, neither Hishida nor Wang discloses or suggests:

selecting a particular style sheet from the at least one obtained style sheet based on the stored output display attributes and the decoded content attributes such that images that are displayed by the connected display device are of a particularly suitable format for the connected display device as called for in claim 74.

It follows that neither Hishida nor Wang, whether taken alone or in combination, discloses or suggests the method defined in claim 74, and claim 74 is thus patentably distinct and unobvious over the cited references.

Claims 75-83 and 119-120 depend from claim 74 and, at least for the same reasons, are distinguishable over Hishida and Wang.

Moreover, regarding claim 119, the Examiner asserts that Wang teaches combining visual and audio information and processed content data. Wang, however, merely describes that the settop box receives a digital MPEG2 channel that consists of multiplexed digital video and audio data streams, simulcast data streams, and broadcast data streams, and then separates the digital data of the MPEG2 channel. Wang is therefore *concerned only with decoding* the multiplexed data and is *not at all concerned with combining* visual and audio information and processed content data as defined in claim 119.

Independent claim 89 is directed to an apparatus for processing broadcast content that includes limitations similar to those set out in claim 74. Claim 89 is therefore patentably distinguishable from Hishida and Wang for at least the same reasons.

Claims 90-98 and 125-126 depend from claim 89 and, at least for the same reasons, are distinguishable the cited art. Moreover, claim 125 includes limitations similar to those set out in claim 119 and is further distinguishable over the cited references for at least the same reasons.

Independent claim 104 defines a recordable medium recorded with instructions for carrying out the method of claim 74. Claim 104 is therefore patentably distinguishable over Hishida and Wang for at least the same reasons.

Claims 105-113 and 131-132 depend from claim 104. For at least the same reasons, the claims are patentably distinguishable over the cited references. Additionally, claim 131 includes limitations similar to those defined in claim 119 and, for at least the same reasons, is further distinguishable over the cited art.

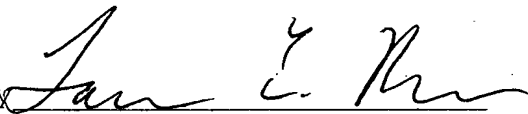
Accordingly, the withdrawal of the rejections under 35 U.S.C. § 103 is respectfully requested.

In view of the above, each of the presently pending claims in this application is believed to be in immediate condition for allowance. Accordingly, the Examiner is respectfully requested to withdraw the outstanding rejection of the claims and to pass this application to issue. If, however, for any reason the Examiner does not believe that such action can be taken at this time, it is respectfully requested that the Examiner telephone applicant's attorney at (908) 654-5000 in order to overcome any additional objections which the Examiner might have.

If there are any additional charges in connection with this requested amendment, the Examiner is authorized to charge Deposit Account No. 12-1095 therefor.

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Respectfully submitted,

By 

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